

Choice Miscellany.

ANCIENT SALIC LAW.

IT PREVENTS WOMEN FROM BEING QUEENS IN SOME COUNTRIES.

No Other Law Has Caused So Much Bloodshed—Through This Code the Kingdom of Hanover Lost Its Independence and Was Absorbed by Prussia.

A relic of prehistoric barbarism, of times when women were regarded as soulless beings but one remove superior to the brute creation, is that Salic law which forbids the fair sex from all rights of succession to most of the thrones of Europe. No one knows with any degree of certainty the origin of this law, although many theories and arguments have been advanced regarding it, yet there is no law that has been the cause of so much bloodshed and desolation throughout the last 800 years.

Nearly all the historic wars that have taken place in Europe since the days of the first crusade may be attributed to the existence of this law, and even in the present century sanguinary struggles have taken place on its account. Great Britain and Russia are the only two countries where it has never secured any foothold.

Spain, Portugal and Holland have within the last 100 years erased the law from their statute books, and have benefited by the change, while since the reign of Maria Theresa and the seven years' war it exists only in a modified form in Austria, and, perhaps, not at all in the kingdom of Hungary.

But it is still in force in Denmark, in Sweden, in Prussia and all the other federal states of the German empire, as well as in Belgium, Italy, Rumania, Servia, Bulgaria and Greece, the national constitution of which, being of a more mushroom character and drawn up by enlightened statesmen of the present century, might reasonably be expected to be more up to date and free from such narrow medieval prejudices and doctrines.

It is precisely in the three countries which are now ruled by women—England, Holland and Spain—that the greatest degree of peace and prosperity prevails, the three royal widows displaying far more common sense, enlightened statesmanship and political sagacity than any of their brother monarchs.

Under the circumstances it must be a matter of regret that the Salic law should have been a number of beautiful, charming and clever princesses from succeeding to thrones. Thus there is the pretty Princess Pauline of Wurtemberg, the only child of the present king and a young girl whom it is no exaggeration to describe as the national idol. Yet, notwithstanding the fact that the affection of the people is centered in her, she is compelled by the Salic law to stand aside and to permit her father's crown to descend to a distant cousin, born and bred not in Wurtemberg, but in Austria, and who, in addition to being regarded as a foreigner, has the supreme disadvantage, in the eyes of the Lutherans and Protestants, constituting the vast majority of the nation, of being a Catholic.

Although King Oscar of Norway is one of the most enlightened and accomplished of men, endowed with a character that can only be described as unblemished, he has not proved a successful ruler.

The fact is that the king, in spite of all his talents and his perfections, moral and otherwise, is entirely useless in that personal magnetism, the fact that he is permitted to coin the expression, that public tact which distinguished his homely, genial and by no means so intellectual brother, King Charles XV.

The latter had only one daughter, Princess Louise, who inherited his qualities, and who, in spite of her plainness, was just as much the idol of both the Norwegians and Swedes as Princess Pauline of Wurtemberg is at Stuttgart. Over six feet high, and far from being endowed with intellect above the average, she possesses the best temper in the world and an inexhaustible fund of merriment and good humor, and a heart as big as her laugh, which has been compared to that of a horse.

Had she been permitted to succeed her father as queen regent of Sweden and Norway it is doubtful whether the present conflict in the sister kingdom would ever have arrived at the acute stage, and certainly the loyalty to the throne on both sides of the border would not have reached its present low ebb. But, being debarred from her father's throne by the Salic law, she married the crown prince of Denmark, causing the crown of the country of her birth all the wealth which she had inherited, partly from her father, and partly, too, from her Dutch granduncle, which is estimated at £5,000,000.

It is to the Salic law that the kingdom of Hanover is indebted for the loss of its independence and for its absorption by Prussia, with all the disadvantages which that entails, economic, political and social. Had Queen Victoria not been barred by this statute from succeeding to the throne of Hanover at the time when she ascended that of Great Britain there is no doubt that Hanover would have been enjoying at the present moment the same commercial prosperity and manifold advantages which have fallen to the lot of the English since the beginning of the Victorian era.

But instead the Salic law made necessary the separation of the crown of Hanover from that of England, and it passed in 1837, not to Victoria, but to the Duke of Cumberland. His very first act on succeeding to the throne was to repeal the grant of all the popular liberties conceded by his younger brother, the Duke of Cambridge, who had been acting as viceroy, and until 1836 Hanover, although free from the obligation of compulsory military service and unhampered by any Prussian restrictions upon trade, remained a hotbed of feudalism and one of the most retrograde states in Europe.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Helpful Coterie.

"So you enjoy belonging to the Fat Men's club?"

"Oh, yes. It is delightful."

"What are some of the pleasures?"

"Why, every fat man in the club discovers at once that all the other men in the club are fatter than he is."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Any new or useful improvement upon a machine, manufacture or device not previously known may be patented.

HUMMING BIRDS.

It is a Mistake to Think They Cannot Be Tamed.

It is popularly supposed that humming birds are too delicate to endure captivity, but this is a mistake, as I personally know, says a writer in the New York Home Journal, and can give account of several that have been tamed. Living specimens of these tiny members of the feathered tribe were owned by a friend of mine awhile since and exhibited in the window of the late proprietor of Taylor's saloon, Broadway, New York. In fact, instances are numerous in which they have been kept for months, and even for a year, incaged, in England as well as in this country, and I believe that a large collection has for some time existed in the Zoological gardens, Regent's park, London. A young lady of New York has for some time amused herself with these delicate creatures as pets. They build their nests in the lace curtains and have raised little families in the parlor. There are plants for them to fly about in, and every day the florist sends a basket of flowers for them to extract honey from. They are like little rainbows flying about the room, and they light on the head of their dainty mistress with perfect freedom.

The humming birds shown in Broadway were caught by a German, who succeeded in taming them very easily. They subsist, when caged, upon honey or sugar and water. He had them placed in little crystal cages, with pretty spray perches and bunches of glass flowers, in whose cups their food was placed. After being caged two months they became so tame that they readily learned to thrust their long, slender bills through the bars of the cage to get at the honey. In their natural state they also feed upon the minute insects which infest flowers, and no doubt, if this sort of food were supplied to them, together with honey, they might be kept alive for as long a time as some of the more hardy pets of the aviary.

The birds at Taylor's attracted a crowd of people from morning till night, who seemed to never grow weary of watching them. They were evidently at that time a "new sensation" to the habitués of Broadway. Nor is this to be wondered at, for, what with the flashing iridescence of their plumage, changing with every motion, from emerald to the most gold, the marvellous delicacy of form, their extreme rapidity of flight, now hovering over the honey laden calyx, now darting from spray to spray or perching upon a twig, coquettishly plumping themselves with their long, slender beaks, they are really objects of grace and beauty, worthy the admiration of every beholder.

A Punice Stone Barrier.

A floating barrier of punice stone 19 miles long, over 1,000 yards wide and 15 feet deep, closing a seaport to all vessels as effectually as a boom could do, is not the sort of thing one is likely to forget, and yet that was one of the results of the Krakatoa eruption, the port being Telok Roteng, in Sunda straits. Formed in a few hours, it would almost seem to be the sum of human effort of an army of giants, and the fact is not that such immense quantities are found at the bottom of the sea—a queer place for punice stone. But punice, when produced, is really heavy. It is only the air cavities in it that make it light, and as it floats it becomes water logged and down it goes. Most of the punice we use in Europe comes from the Lipari islands, north of Sicily, "the home of Valour," whence Valour was the name of one of them, and our "volcano" as descriptive of the natural feature of which it is the type. Here are the punice quarries—at Monte Chirica and its craters Monte Pelata and Forgia Vecchia—where over 1,000 men are at work in the narrow tunnels and galleries, lighted by clay lamps of antique form. The whole of the punice is transported by means of these tunnels, which number between 200 and 300 and are so narrow that the men can hardly pass each other in them. And just as coal is found in beds alternated with sandstone and shale, so the punice is in layers between harder lava and ashes.—Leisure Hour.

Vocabulary of One Word.

"I shall never forget my first visit to Madrid," said a woman to the New York Sun man. "It was the only member of our party who knew any Spanish, and I knew but one word, that being 'leche'—milk. But by means of gestures we managed to get along until breakfast was served. Then, as the maid brought my coffee without any milk, and also, as luck would have it, I promptly forgot the one word of Spanish that I knew, and which of all words was the one most wanted at that moment. This time neither gesture nor yelling was of any avail; so, at last, in desperation, I seized a piece of paper and a pencil and drew a picture of a cow. Whereupon the maid tripped off and came back with three tickets to the bull fight."

Lightning Reduced to Figures.

Modern scientific discovery is fast unravelling the greatest mysteries of nature, and now appears that the lightning bolt, that is hidden from the gaze of him who looks for them in the proper way. Lightning was formerly one of the greatest enigmas among natural phenomena. Today we know that the average electrostatic force of a bolt of lightning is about 3,500,000 volts; that the current is 14,000,000 amperes, and that the time of discharge is about one twenty-thousandth of a second. In such a bolt there is energy equal to 2,450,000 volts, or 3,844,182 horsepower.—St. Louis Republic.

An Ordinary Sliced Cup of Coffee.

One of the members stepped into what is known as the poor man's annex to the house restaurant and called for a cup of coffee, adding that he desired to have it hot.

The waiter reached under the counter, picked up a large wooden bucket, with brass hoops, placed it beneath the faucet of the urn and turned on the coffee.

"Hold on there!" shouted the member. "Hold on! I am no horse. I only want one plain, ordinary sized cup of coffee."

The crowd in the annex laughed, but the waiter continued his work of draining the urn of its contents, and then proceeded to supply the requested beverage.—Washington Times.

The taste of beauty and the relish of what is decent, just and amiable perfect the character of the gentleman and the philosopher.—Shafesbury.



Bathing the baby is one of the joys of young motherhood.

The mere sight and touch of the soft, sweet, cooing, crawling little creature, and the thought that it is a child, is a happiness in itself. If either is so, it is the mother's fault. She has failed to keep herself well and strong during the period of gestation, and the neglect shows in her baby.

The peculiarities of womanhood are cured by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It relieves pain, allays inflammation, stops the pain and restores the strength and vitality of the organs involved. It so perfectly prepares a woman for the time of parturition that pain and suffering are practically eliminated. By its use perfect health is assured for both mother and baby. It is the most marvellously efficient medicine ever devised for this purpose and the only one that may be absolutely depended upon.

Mrs. Amanda Ellison, of No. 100 Boulevard St. (Boston), writes: "I am happy to say that I followed your advice and took your 'Favorite Prescription' before my fourth child was born, and I got through it all right. My first three were still born. Your advice was to take the medicine before my fourth child was born. Now I have two boys living and as fine as fine. I am the happy mother of these two boys."

Dr. Pierce's little book, Common Sense Medical Advice, is a most valuable work, and is sent free to all who send for it. It is a book of 100 pages, and is sent free to all who send for it. It is a book of 100 pages, and is sent free to all who send for it.

VOLTS DO NOT HARM PEOPLE.

It is the Amperage That Does the Deadly Damage.

Newspaper reporters, copy readers and all who write are in need of a primary education in electricity. Every now and again the newspapers record the death of somebody from the effect of a given number of volts, or tell of another's wonderful survival after receiving the shock of many thousands volts. Strange enough, in the newspaper accounts nobody is ever killed, nor has a remarkable escape from amperage of electricity been chronicled, nor is the damage often done by a current, nor has anybody ever seen "watts" figure in the matter. The number of volts in a current of electricity is its speed or pressure. The number of amperes is its volume. Volts without amperes would be speed without substance.

A light molecule moving with a speed of 185,000 miles an hour strikes the eye without injury, but if the molecule had a weight or amperage of one two-thousandth part of a grain it would have the same effect as an ounce ball moving 1,000 feet per second. Any number of "amperes" without voltage would be a dead engine in a roundhouse.

An article in a New York paper was headed, "Not Killed by 3,000 Volts." It told of a boy who had become locally famous because "2,000 volts of electricity had passed through Joe's body without killing him." Without the amperage of the current being known the statement means nothing. Another story of escape from electricity was headed, "Shocked by 2,980 Volts."

The electrical current used in the Edison flashlight has a mild fraction of amperage, but an almost incalculable voltage of perhaps about 150,000. To receive these 150,000 volts in the body would feel like the prick of a needle.

At the state penitentiary the victims of the law are given about 1,800 volts of electricity, but it is the electrical energy, as expressed in watts, that kills. The whole of the punice is transported by means of these tunnels, which number between 200 and 300 and are so narrow that the men can hardly pass each other in them. And just as coal is found in beds alternated with sandstone and shale, so the punice is in layers between harder lava and ashes.—Leisure Hour.

The Public Service in China.

Ex-Secretary John W. Foster, who was the confidential adviser of the emperor of China in the peace negotiations with Japan, contributes a paper on "The Viceroy Li Hung Chang" to The Century. Mr. Foster says of the viceroy:

He does not regard the competitive educational system of admission to the public service as a perfect method, and more than once he has recommended to his emperor material modifications in the existing system. But it must be confessed that it has stood the test of centuries with much benefit to China, and its practical operation has demonstrated that it possesses two merits of inestimable value to any nation. First, it brings all the officers of the empire within the reach of the lowest subject, and, secondly, it diminishes the incentives to and opportunities of corruption and favoritism in securing entrance into official life. But in China the competitive examination ends with the admission. Beyond that step promotion must come through other methods. Li Hung Chang secured the right of admission to office through his assiduous application to study, and every succeeding step in his upward career has been attained by his own genius and capacity.

Portraits and Pictures.

If one can give the portrait and make a picture at the same time, so much the better, but if the portrait be given with frankness and sincerity, if the model be rendered with knowledge and truth, the result will be a picture—a work of art—whether the painter so designs it or not. Holbein and Velasquez told the exact truth about their sitters, and their simpler portraits are today their better pictures, and the more the artist is devoted to the truth, the more the picture is a work of art. A simple truth is always better than an ornate falsehood.—Scrivener's.

A Pathetic Allment.

Mrs. Q had a severe headache, and her complaints made Mr. Q. a trifle cross, and by and by he said something which made Mrs. Q. cry. Whereupon her little boy also burst into tears.

"Dear me!" said his father. "Now, what may be the matter with you?"

"The go-away headache in mamma's head!" said the child.—Youth's Companion.

KLEPTOMANIACS ARE LISTED.

Big Stores Collect the Names of Those Who Should Be Watched.

It will doubtless be astonishing to those who have not studied the question to learn that kleptomania has grown so much during the last few years that dry goods merchants have, so to speak, formed a co-operative union of self protection against the evil. Shoplifters are easily dealt with and disposed of, as they are generally of the class who can be punished to the full extent of the law, but the kleptomaniac is usually a woman of refinement, good family and possessed of ample means, which makes the gratification of her most extravagant needs.

Strange as the assertion may seem, it is so true and has assumed such proportions that in the majority of the stores there is a book kept in the private office of the firm in which are written the names of the women who are known to be thus afflicted, and when they are caught in the act a bill for the goods stolen is sent to the husband, father or the person who has made himself responsible for the things taken. It was found necessary to do this after two or three arrests had been made and the culprit found, upon investigation, to belong to some well known family. It was not only necessary for the protection of the merchants against loss by the theft, but it was also more imperative from the fact that these exposures endangered the business. After such an arrest and the consequent publicity the family of the accused were very loath to trade at that particular store, and the withdrawal of such patronage meant loss of thousands of dollars to the proprietor.

This explanation was given me by the superintendent of one of the largest department stores where, after thorough canvassing of the principal retail stores in the city, I found that it was no mere gossip as to the existence of this book, and the fact that nine out of ten employed women detectives, not only for the conviction of shoplifters and pickpockets, but to watch the more wealthy offenders who were afflicted with what is called a nervous disease in the medical parlance, where, after thorough canvassing of the principal retail stores in the city, I found that it was no mere gossip as to the existence of this book, and the fact that nine out of ten employed women detectives, not only for the conviction of shoplifters and pickpockets, but to watch the more wealthy offenders who were afflicted with what is called a nervous disease in the medical parlance, where, after thorough canvassing of the principal retail stores in the city, I found that it was no mere gossip as to the 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stores in the city, I found that

Woman's Department.

BARGAINS.

This article is written for those women who desire to dress well and becomingly on a small amount of money, and who do not know how to manage it, for to a great many people a bargain means something bought because it was cheap, not because it was needed. A wise woman buys the things she needs, when they are cheap; but also, too many have no money when the cheap sales come. Wearing the old clothes a little longer for one season, is advised so as to take advantage of the low prices. After once doing so, you will have no difficulty in the future, for this reason: Every year merchants offer unsold goods at the close of the season, at prices regardless of cost. For instance—four ladies in one family made their purchases of jackets. Each garment was bought for \$2.50. They were spring styles. They had been purchased at less than one-third of what they would have cost in April, and they were just as pretty and in just as good style as they were then. All the ladies in the house, too, had pretty lawn dresses, two apiece. The dresses cost ten cents a yard, and those for morning shopping or afternoon wear, were three and a half cents. They are all fast colors, and were becomingly made with ribbon stocks and belt, and narrow lace ruffles. Shoes of last year's styles, in low cut, which were marked three dollars, can be bought for one dollar and twenty-five cents, and untrimmed hats from two dollars down sell for ten to fifteen cents. Straws are readily colored and made into stylish shapes at only millier's for half a dollar, so that if you do not have a hat this season, it may be wise to lay something away for next. Black, dark blue, brown and white, only should be bought, as the bright shades will scarcely be in so much demand another season. Novelty dress goods are rarely a good investment, but there are short lengths of staple materials that can be combined to make pretty gowns at small cost. Several stylish costumes have been seen where the skirt and sleeves were alike and the waist of some pretty light material, for instance, skirt and sleeves of soft black goods had a full waist of pale blue silk under black net with a small jet figure. Another had a waist of figured taffeta, which combined beautifully with the grayish green of skirt and sleeves. And one of tobacco brown had a bodice of salmon color. In the fall other materials could be used for waists and the large sleeves becomingly modified so as to serve another season.

But one woman queries, "How do you know about these sales?" In most cases they are advertised, except in millinery goods; you will need to keep your eyes open for the boxes of hats which are often shown just inside the doorway. They sell too readily to need advertising, and are usually offered for sale early in July, as are spring wraps. Sales of lawn and other summer goods are about the same time. In winter the cheap sales of coats begin about the fifteenth of December, and sometimes as early as the first they can be bought at half price. Heavy cloaks rarely sell below half price.

ECONOMY IN SOAP.

Many a thrifty housekeeper hesitates to throw away bits of toilet soap that accumulate in the soap dishes. These pieces may be made into cakes as good as new by simply cutting them into small bits and dissolving in boiling water, a teaspoon of water to half a cup of scraps. When melted stir in ground oatmeal or Indian meal to make a stiff batter. Pour the mixture into cups and let it harden and dry. The result will be an excellent soap for removing stains and softening the skin. Another excellent cleaning agent for the hands is a mixture of powdered borax and Indian meal, which may be kept in a box by the sink. Pieces of kitchen soap if not utilized in a soap shaker, may be made over in the same way, or if desired for scouring purposes sea sand may be added instead of the meal.

TEACH YOUR BOYS.

Teach them that a true lady may be found in a calico as frequently as in velvet. Teach them that a common school education, with common sense, is better than a college education without it. Teach them that one good, honest trade, well mastered, is worth a dozen beggarly "professions." Teach them that, as they expect to be men some day, they cannot too soon learn to protect the weak ones. Teach them that smoking in moderation, though the least of vices to which men are heirs, is disgusting to others and harmful to themselves. Teach them to wear patched pants is no disgrace, but to wear a black eye is.

A FAIR COMPLEXION.

Young women who covet fair skins are neglecting a rare opportunity for accomplishing their ends if they fail to eat fruit at this season of the year. Nothing so purifies the system as a fruit diet and nothing is so agreeable and effectual a tonic just now. The good results are seen almost immediately in a clearer, softer skin, a more healthy glow, and brighter eyes. Where possible berries should form a large portion of the daily food. Pineapple is also another excellent fruit for the complexion when eaten shredded, and not in large lumps.

A smart little coat for a little girl is of covered cloth, with a half fitted back and loose front, fastened with very large cut bronze buttons, the rolling lapels faced with bronze corded silk. Over the white dresses which are so much worn, the gay scarlet reefers which have no other ornament than the buttons are picturesque and childlike. Lined does not find the favor for children's dresses as it does for "grown up" gowns. Lined does not take kindly to grass stains, and it shrinks in washing, a drawback, indeed, when it has to be washed as often as do children's clothes, the children themselves meantime shooting up like Jack's beanstalk.

IVORY SOAP

99 44/100 PURE

To retain the brilliancy of Gingham, wash them only in lukewarm water, in which a tablespoonful of salt and an equal quantity of Ivory Soap to each gallon of water, have been dissolved. Dry in the shade.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CHICAGO.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

A PIONEER OF FEMALE SUFFRAGE STILL HELPING THE CAUSE.

The Law and the Lady—A Daring Dress Experiment—Indignant Frauen—Aunt Frock—Need For Women to Marry Decreasing—White For Elderly Women.

Mrs. Abigail Bush, the pioneer woman suffragist of America, has enlisted in the campaign in California for the cause which she espoused 60 years ago, and in which she has been a faithful worker for half a century.

Mrs. Bush has reached the age of 86 years, but that does not prevent her from going into the field as a supporter of political equality. She is a clear intellect and her mind is quick and bright as in the days when she was compelled to fight even her own sex in the struggle to advance the cause of equal rights to women.

Fifty years ago Mrs. Bush became prominently identified with the cause of

ment which I experienced caused me to ask: 'Why have I been idle enough to trail five or six yards of haircloth, velvet and other heavy fabrics about for all these years?' I saw a woman trying to carry a baby on an arm, hold an umbrella and hold up her skirts on one of the wet days last week, and that crystallized the idea which had long been forming in my mind."—Woman's Journal.

Indignant Frauen. The German matron has risen in the might of her indignation, and while her country's new civil code is pending, her voice rings out in the capital of the Hohenzollern. If the bill passes the perpetual tutelage of the German wife and mother is reaffirmed; she will be deprived of all control over her property and actions and of all rights over her children. The new law sets upon matrimony the seal of servitude and places the woman in a position of subjection from which English, American, Russian, Scandinavian, Austrian, Hungarian and Italian women have been freed. One of its provisions, for instance, gives an unmarried woman full license to trade, but takes it away if she marries, when her separate rights over property become nil.

What wonder that even the timid fraus, subdued by the traditions of ages, have risen to arms. The best of them are presenting vociferous and enthusiastic appeals. Indignation meetings are everywhere in order, and Frau Augsburg recently "brought down the house" by declaring boldly that "now at last women claimed justice. If men forget their duty toward us, they must expect to be overtaken by a feminine whirlwind of indignation." And still another shouted that "they would so incite their husbands that they dared not return from the field unless victorious."

Whatever the ultimate success of these strenuous and courageous efforts, it is considered an enormous leap in the right direction that the woman question should be mooted, even for worse, within the sacred precincts of the reichstag.

—New York Journal.

Early Autumn Frocks.

The materials for early autumn frocks shown by the importers are the smooth faced cloths, the loosely woven Scotch homespun, the smooth lightweight chevrons and the lightweight tweeds. The tweeds almost invariably show, or a light background in contrasting colors, hairline, line plaids or a narrow stripe that looks so like the herringbone stitch that one wonders if the thread was really sewed to position or printed. The mixed cloths show a fine plaid with a distinct line running through it here and there. This design is especially good in a cloth that has a brown and white check background with a hairline of bright scarlet crossing it in plaid fashion.

Mohair in black, golden brown and steel are liked for utility dresses. They are made with the simplicity of the tailor made frock of four years ago and are commended for any one who has much traveling, shopping or business to attend to that will call her out in the busy world. The smartest suits shown up to date, are those made entirely of black broadcloth. Occasionally the gleam of a steel button is seen upon them, sometimes a satin waistcoat brings out their somber elegance, but quite as often the entire gown is of black broadcloth, decorated only with black—Isabel A. Mallon in Ladies' Home Journal.

Need For Women to Marry Decreasing.

In the occupations which women have "invaded" in the largest numbers, those of teachers, salesmen, bookkeepers, stenographers, typewriters, etc., the ratio of increase has been about the same with the two sexes. Taken all the gainful occupations, although the ratio of increase for women is 47.88 per cent, and for men only 27.64 per cent, yet the women are in 1890 but 17 per cent of the total as against 15 per cent in 1880. It is a fair conclusion that while many more women earned their own living in 1890 than in 1880, they had over the whole period quite as slight extent only displaced the men. The change in the proportion of women who now earn an income, and presumably a living, is the important point. About one in three of the total population is engaged in "gainful occupation," and only one in about twenty of the female population. The proportion to females of marriageable age is, of course, much larger, and it is the present state of this production the effect I have noted as to the necessity of marriage to women as a means of support. What the effect is upon society I do not now propose to discuss, but the facts show that it is becoming clearly easier for the average woman to earn her livelihood without marriage in the United States—if she so choose.—Forum.

White For Elderly Women.

It is now a generally admitted fact that women who have passed their youth can appropriately and becomingly wear white on dressy occasions. Black was long and mistakenly believed to be the only really suitable wear for women past 40, but this error has been removed. Dull black gowns deepen the lines of the faces and darken the complexions of those who are not absolutely fair; indeed, mourning attire is frequently found most unbecoming to blonds, and although white gowns are not always suitable, a relief in white is generally possible, and subdued colors should be chosen in place of black.

The Duchess of Devonshire, though a grandmother of long standing, is particularly fond of white gowns of many different kinds, and an American lady who recently saw her at a fashionable gathering in London writes that she looked extremely well in a gown of cream white silk canvas over orchid colored taffeta silk. She carried a parasol of white crepe de chine lined with the same silk, and the small white bonnet on her head was fastened with narrow velvet ribbon and trimmed with

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The Duchess of Devonshire, though a grandmother of long standing, is particularly fond of white gowns of many different kinds, and an American lady who recently saw her at a fashionable gathering in London writes that she looked extremely well in a gown of cream white silk canvas over orchid colored taffeta silk. She carried a parasol of white crepe de chine lined with the same silk, and the small white bonnet on her head was fastened with narrow velvet ribbon and trimmed with

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Indignant Frauen. The German matron has risen in the might of her indignation, and while her country's new civil code is pending, her voice rings out in the capital of the Hohenzollern. If the bill passes the perpetual tutelage of the German wife and mother is reaffirmed; she will be deprived of all control over her property and actions and of all rights over her children. The new law sets upon matrimony the seal of servitude and places the woman in a position of subjection from which English, American, Russian, Scandinavian, Austrian, Hungarian and Italian women have been freed. One of its provisions, for instance, gives an unmarried woman full license to trade, but takes it away if she marries, when her separate rights over property become nil.

What wonder that even the timid fraus, subdued by the traditions of ages, have risen to arms. The best of them are presenting vociferous and enthusiastic appeals. Indignation meetings are everywhere in order, and Frau Augsburg recently "brought down the house" by declaring boldly that "now at last women claimed justice. If men forget their duty toward us, they must expect to be overtaken by a feminine whirlwind of indignation." And still another shouted that "they would so incite their husbands that they dared not return from the field unless victorious."

Whatever the ultimate success of these strenuous and courageous efforts, it is considered an enormous leap in the right direction that the woman question should be mooted, even for worse, within the sacred precincts of the reichstag.

—New York Journal.

Early Autumn Frocks.

The materials for early autumn frocks shown by the importers are the smooth faced cloths, the loosely woven Scotch homespun, the smooth lightweight chevrons and the lightweight tweeds. The tweeds almost invariably show, or a light background in contrasting colors, hairline, line plaids or a narrow stripe that looks so like the herringbone stitch that one wonders if the thread was really sewed to position or printed. The mixed cloths show a fine plaid with a distinct line running through it here and there. This design is especially good in a cloth that has a brown and white check background with a hairline of bright scarlet crossing it in plaid fashion.

Mohair in black, golden brown and steel are liked for utility dresses. They are made with the simplicity of the tailor made frock of four years ago and are commended for any one who has much traveling, shopping or business to attend to that will call her out in the busy world. The smartest suits shown up to date, are those made entirely of black broadcloth. Occasionally the gleam of a steel button is seen upon them, sometimes a satin waistcoat brings out their somber elegance, but quite as often the entire gown is of black broadcloth, decorated only with black—Isabel A. Mallon in Ladies' Home Journal.

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Maine Farmer.

ESTABLISHED IN 1833.

Published every Thursday, by
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THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1896.

TERMS.
\$1.50 IN ADVANCE; OR \$2.00 IF NOT PAID
WITHIN ONE YEAR OF DATE OF
SUBSCRIPTION.TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
For one inch space, \$2.50 for three insertions
and seventy-two cents for each subsequent insertion.COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.
MR. C. S. ATTER, our Agent, is now calling
upon our subscribers in York county.
MR. J. W. KELLOOG, our Agent, is now
calling upon our subscribers in Penobscot
county.The Bangor people are taking measures
to erect a \$20,000 statue to Hannibal
Hamlin.At Aubury Park, the New Jersey
summer resort, they propose to stop the
sale of ice cream, soda water and even
the Sunday papers on the Sabbath.The potato crop is looking nearly as
well as last year's. The momentous
question now is, how will the price
look?Every patron, and as many others as
possible should visit Oak Grove next
Wednesday, Aug. 26, and hear National
Master Brigham of Ohio, one of the best
speakers of the day. With him there will
be State Master Wiggins and State
Lecturer Stetson.In the counties of Washington and
Hancock, in 1895, there were more than
6,000 people directly engaged in the different
fishing industries, the product of their
labor summing up \$2,300,000, from which
was paid for labor alone \$650,000. There
is also invested three-fourths of a million
dollars in appliances for carrying on the
business.The idea that the seasons are so short
for raising corn in Aroostook County,
seems to be somewhat refuted by the
fact that Reuben Sylvester, of Washburn,
has nearly one half an acre of western
corn, some of it over ten feet high and
all of it over nine. Besides this he has
another half acre planted to Indian corn
which averages seven feet high. The
ears on both are well set.The entries to the Maine State Fair
are simply immense, and an exhibition of
Maine stock and products assured at
Lewiston unequalled. The parade of fat
cattle will be something not seen for
years. Every citizen of Maine takes
pride in the State Fair. It is elevating
and clean, free from everything objectionable
and full of overflowing of the cream
from Maine herds, farms, orchards and
homes.The peach crop this season is allowed
to be a big one, for a wonder. Hereafter
there will probably not be so many failures
of the crop, as now peaches are raised
in a number of States, and the failure
in one section will not mean the failure
in all. Besides Maryland and Delaware,
which used to furnish about all the
peaches, they are now shipped from
Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri
and Kansas. Even Massachusetts is
being quite a peach growing State,
having, it is estimated, 600,000 trees.
Peaches are expected to be cheap, and we
hope we are not too far away from the
supply to get some of the good ones. A
good many we get are more like bullets
than good peaches.A striking object lesson to persons
who sign notes with friends or relatives,
was given in West Paris last week by
the suicide of Mr. Kingsbury Curtis, a
respected citizen of that place, 75 years
of age. Mr. Curtis had favored a relative
by signing a note of three hundred
dollars and had it to pay some six weeks
ago. On the Monday afternoon when he
hung himself, he received a notice from
a Portland bank that there was a bank
note, endorsed by him, due and
payment demanded. This evidently excited
the old gentleman and he at once
committed suicide. It is learned that
the probabilities are that Mr. Curtis did
not sign the Portland note, now due, and
an investigation will be had.The Pine Tree Seed Co. of Bath,
importers and growers of choice flower
and vegetable seeds, has been making an
splendid record the past season in its
special line of business. The company has
the advantage over seed concerns
located outside the State, in dealing in
northern grown vegetable seeds, and their
tested flower and vegetable seeds will
grow. Mr. W. R. Kimball of the
company has forwarded to us numerous
fine samples of flowers and vegetables
grown by the firm the present season, including
five new varieties of tomatoes,
two of beans, one sample of Black Nun
pepper, one of Red Currant tomato, the
smallest grown, one of the Chrysanthemum
Sunflower, and several of sweet
peas. A curiosity in the collection is a
spray of sweet peas with nine blossoms,
which Mr. Kimball states is the largest
he has ever seen. The company is growing
over fifty varieties of sweet peas for seed.Dr. Nansen, the bold young explorer
of the Northland, returns from the Polar
ocean, but the mystery of the pole, to
reveal which so many lives have been
sacrificed and so much suffering undergone,
remains still a mystery. But he has
succeeded in penetrating nearly four
degrees nearer the goal than any adventurer
in these ice-bound regions who
preceded him. The fascination which the
Polar problem has for the human
mind is attested by the efforts and sacrifices
which men have made to solve it,
and the sufferings and hardships which
they have willingly undergone in the attempt.
Some have tried to take it by
direct approach: some have laid siege to
it, and have moved northward by slow
stages; Nansen hoped that the blind
drift of the ice would bear him to it;
Andree dreams of discovering it from his
balloon. But though the north pole
still remains untrodden by man, the
efforts to reach it are constant and the
scope of human knowledge.

OUR RURAL SCHOOLS.

Perhaps there is no question of life in
our country towns which is so serious a
one at the present time, as that of the
condition of the public schools. There
is no disadvantage from which farmers
suffer more severely, than that of inferiority
of their schools as compared with those
in the cities and larger towns, for it
is a fact which has long been recognized,
and more especially of late, that a
large percentage of the schools in the
agricultural sections of the State, are
doing very unsatisfactory work. Maine
is a State of magnificent distances and is
by no means densely populated. There
are extensive areas sparsely inhabited
and with few children, and the query
presents itself, how can these be given a
good common school education. It is
the duty of the State to furnish school
facilities for her scholars. There is no
denying this. The education of the
young is one of the fundamental principles
of our form of government and should
be adhered to without any variation.
It is not equitable that the children of
residents in the city should receive thirty-six weeks, or more, annual
schooling under trained teachers in the
public schools, while the sons and daughters
of our farmers are forced to submit
to a much less number of weeks, often
times less than half, with the teachers
frequently inexperienced, without training
and completely unfitted for the
duties which they undertake.

State Superintendent of Schools W.
W. Stetson, who is also lecturer of the
State Grange, in a measure, was aware
of the situation when he entered into
the State's service. He suspected that it
was a grave condition of affairs, and during
the summer and fall of 1895 visited
two hundred rural schools in eight
counties of the State. This tour was
undertaken because it was believed that
the schools could not be improved until
it was known what they were, and that
this knowledge could only be gained by a
careful study of the schools themselves.
It was felt that no one had a right
to pronounce judgment in so important
a matter except upon the most reliable
testimony.

In his last annual report he gave the
results of his visits. Of the schools in-
spected, six per cent. are ranked as "ex-
cellent," twenty-one per cent. as "good,"
thirty-two per cent. as "fair," and forty-
one per cent. as "poor" or "very poor." He
enters into an extended description of
what he found in the schools classed as
"poor" or "very poor," criticizing the
condition of the schoolhouses, the capacity
and appearance of the teachers, the work
done, and the demeanor of the pupils,
besides touching upon other points. A truly
startling condition of things is revealed in
these classes of schools. Teachers are reported as
"deficient in education, ignorant of modern
methods and lacking in personality." "The
lowest estimate that can be fairly made
of the incompetence of the teachers is
that one-fifth of them are not fitted to
fill the places which they occupy," Mr.
Stetson says. "This means that there are
over one thousand teachers in the State
whose education is so deficient as to render
them failures or intruders. Assuming that
these schools are only in session twenty weeks,
and admitting that they cost the towns only
\$150 each for the full year, the aggregate sum
paid for keeping these schools is \$150,000." He
found that a large number of the school-
houses were tumble-down structures
totally unfitted inside and out for the
purposes intended.

The all important question is what can
be done to remedy the unfortunate and
unprofitable condition of these schools?
Superintendent Stetson says in his report:
"The time has come when parents must
rise in their might and demand that a
qualified teacher should be employed to
take charge of the education of their
children. They must not permit the teacher
to do the work which should be done by
the children. They must insist that she
conduct the work that they will be trained
to apply themselves in such a way as to
master the subjects studied." Mr. Stetson
declares that parents are to a great extent
either indifferent or hostile to the schools.
Scathing criticisms are pronounced upon
the teacher and her work, based often-
times entirely upon the reports made by
the children who have been angered, it
may be, by wholesome restraint.

Hon. Edward Wiggins, master of the
State Grange, agrees with Superintendent
Stetson in the necessity of increased in-
terest in the schools on the part of the
parents. In an interview he said: "There
is no mistake about it, the rural schools
suffer for the lack of interest taken in
them by the parents. This is especially
noticeable with the fathers. If a farmer
has a horse in the trainer's hands will he
not visit him every day and see what
progress is being made? But how many
farmers take as great an interest in their
own children, or ever visit the schools to
see how they are progressing, or whether
the teacher is a competent one? Do not
fathers often send their children to school
to get them off their hands? I think the
mothers, especially if they have been
teachers, are not as thoughtless as their
husbands regarding the education of
their children. Many of them are deeply
interested and give the matter their best
attention."

One innovation which Mr. Stetson ad-
vocates is the appointment of a State
Board of Examiners, whose duty it
should be to provide for the examina-
tion of all persons who desire to
teach. These examinations should be
held at such times as will give persons
who desire to teach an opportunity to
demonstrate their fitness to engage in
the work. They should not be, at first,
of such a nature as to eliminate from the
profession a large number of those who
are now teaching, but they should be of
such a character as to prevent those who
are grossly unfit for the work from re-
maining in the service, and should be of
such increasing thoroughness that those
who are but partially prepared for their
duties will see the wisdom of more
thorough preparation, or the necessity of
leaving the profession.

He also says that the country schools
should be graded. Experience has made
it clear that it is as easy to grade a rural

as a city school. The only danger lies in
making the divisions too numerous, and
attempting to do too much in the way of
details.

Aug. 31st and Sept. 1st there will be
conventions of town superintendents at
the State House, to consider measures for
improving the rural schools. It can but
be an important meeting and is hoped be
productive of improvement in the schools.
The superintendents will all come from
country towns, and over two hundred and
fifty have announced that they will attend.

Governor Cleaves will deliver the ad-
dress of welcome. Hon. W. T. Harris,
United States commissioner of education,
will be present during the sessions and
will deliver two lectures; subject, first
lecture, "What Shall be Studies in the
Elementary Schools;" second lecture,
"Moral Education in the Elementary
Schools as Related to School Discipline."
Other noted speakers are expected, in-
cluding a representative of a committee
appointed by the American National Educa-
tional Association to study the coun-
try school problem. The improvement
of teachers and school superintendents,
and the best method of creating a deeper
local interest in the schools will be
among the questions discussed by the
convention.

The Fair of Maine—The Maine State Fair.
The Maine State Fair is to be one
round of attractions this year, and Aug.
31, Sept. 1, 2, 3 and 4, should be re-
served as vacation days to be spent at
Lewiston. The magnificent grange
parade, Tuesday; military day, Wednes-
day, with the State militia in line; beau-
tiful floral parade, Thursday, are but a
few of the many features to be seen.
Two hundred or more decorated bicycles
will be in line for the parade, Wednes-
day. The show of cattle, sheep, horses
and all farm and home products will be
as large or larger than ever. Bicycle
races daily. Great list of entries. The
trotting, pacing and running races will
be the best ever seen on this track.
There will be addresses, Tuesday, by
National Master Brigham and others.
Hood's celebrated Jerseys and Berkshires
will be shown in a large tent.

The wonder of the age, Edison's cele-
brated vitascope will be seen each even-
ing at City Hall in connection with the
best art and fancy work exhibit ever
shown.

Maine trout, all ages, varieties and
sizes will be shown in their permanent
tanks at the grounds. Excursion trains
will run from every section with special
rates for all who attend. It is the great
fair of the east and better this year than
ever. We say to all our readers—go to
the Maine State Fair.

The English commission merchants are
happy over the prospect of a big move-
ment in American apples the coming
season. One of the largest foreign com-
mission houses have issued their annual
circular report on the European apple
crop. They say: England can only be
taken as a quarter of the crop of last
year. In many places the blossom was
very poor, but even where the blossom
was better the results of the crop have
been very disappointing. On account of
the great heat the fruit is small, and in
some places, on this land, the leaves are
drooping. This, coupled with the
very quickly, and samples must be very
quickly. We should say that by the
middle of September the bulk of the
English crop will be exhausted. France,
with the exception of the extreme south
(the neighborhood of Bordeaux), has
a very bad crop, indeed, and after
August will not have many to send.
Holland has a good crop in places, the
bulk of which is early sorts. In Belgium,
the crop is very indifferent. Germany,
will require all she has for her own con-
sumption. Italy on the other hand, has
a very good crop, but as these are hard-
working varieties, it is not expected they
will come on the market before late Feb-
ruary and March. "From letters received
from your side we hear that crops are
enormous, some people say phenomenal,
and that you have sufficient of best
selected fruit to supply all our wants,
and that your 'seconds,' and other soft
sorts will be well sending. This being
the case, we look forward to a
bumper season. We say there has not
been such an outlook in the United
Kingdom for many years past for apples
from your country as there is this year;
and that we can take anything between
two and three million barrels at fair
rates, providing the fruit is of good
quality, properly packed, and arrives
here in good condition."

Wants to See Dr. Simpson.
Mr. Sylvester Marley of Ashburnham,
Mass., who has been a summer visitor
at Old Orchard, was in the city, Wednes-
day, says the *Portland Argus*, looking
for legal assistance to compel Dr. Simp-
son, the man who hypnotized over a
hundred thousand dollars out of people
there Sunday, to give back a valuable
watch which he obtained from Mrs.
Marley, his mother.

As Mr. Marley tells it, his mother, who
is a very old lady, attended the meeting
and came completely under the influence
of Dr. Simpson, hypnotized as it were,
and unable to exert her own will. When
the appeal was made for gifts, Mrs. Mar-
ley sprang up and gave her watch, which
was not only valuable in itself but was
an heirloom that has been long in the
family.

Later on when she went back to the
boarding house, she recovered from her
hypnotic state and wanted her watch
back.

Both she and her son went to Dr. Simp-
son and Miss Shepard and asked for it
but were told that it was not the custom
of the Lord, whose agents they were, to
give back gifts once received.

It has been definitely decided to
hold an immense firemen's muster in
Rockland about September 17. The con-
tests are open to the State with valuable
prizes. Citizens generally have pledged
generously.

George Gould, the New York Ceresus,
son of Jay Gould, has been cruising along
the Maine coast in his palatial steam
yacht, the *Atlanta*. He visited Bath
and Boothbay Harbor, last week.

THE NEW ENGLAND FAIR.

A Bird's-eye View.

The thirty-third annual exhibition of
the New England Agricultural Society,
opened at Rigby Park and City Hall,
Portland, on Monday of this week. The
time of our going to press with this issue
of the *Farmer*, admits of only a bird's-eye
view of the occasion, and what was there
found and heard. The meager interest
manifested a year ago in this exhibition,
showed the necessity of putting forth
every possible effort if the exhibition
was to, in any sense, score a success.

As a matter of fact, Portland is not
a fair-going city, and this, with the
further fact that our State at large is
more interested in its own fairs than
in the fair of the State, and therefore
its attendance there, is reason enough
for the dearth of interest and limited
attendance among our own people.
Extraordinary efforts, therefore, have
been necessary to keep the matter
before the public. The fair has been
advertised by the management in every
way possible, and so far as was
possible this activity has had its effect.
Yet comparatively few of the general
public of the State were in attendance.
This exhibition, however, draws a goodly
measure of patronage from other of the
N. E. States, and thus altogether made
up a fairly good attendance.

But in the direction of a general and
all round exhibition, the occasion may
be written down as a great success. It
is well known that Maine alone can make
a great exhibition. Well, our fair goes
well all there and with their stock of
all kinds in increased numbers and of
quality of improved quality, as it is each
succeeding year. These exhibits will
go the rounds of our State fairs so soon
to follow, and for that reason go with-
out enumeration on this occasion. The
large numbers of fancy oxen and steers
are a great attraction, and it is well
known cannot be made up in any other
of the New England group of States.
They in this case form one of the
most important features of the fair.

Then, added to our Maine contribu-
tions were numerous contributions
of show herds from the other, as usual,
of the N. E. States. And as for the first
time this exhibition was open without
restriction of territory, there were several
show herds from New York State,
brought hither by men well known in
showing contests. It caused not a
little "kicking" on the part of home ex-
hibitors that showmen outside the pre-
scribed working limits of the society,
should be allowed to come in with their
picked up animals and carry off a mea-
sure of the prizes.

Rigby Park has been greatly improved
from a year ago in its provisions for
exhibition purposes. New stalls and pens
have been constructed, and the rough
surface so smoothed as to make it pos-
sible to circulate around with a measure
of ease and comfort. Another thing
which is very desirable is that there is
room enough—that is, land room—so
there is no crowding.

The collection of stock, cattle, sheep
and swine, is immense, and exceeds all
previous records of the society. It is a
safe estimate to say that there are more
than a thousand head of cattle on ex-
hibition. They fill every stall, overflow
into the horse stable, and then several
large herds are obliged to put up with
being yarded out in the open air. Com-
paratively the sheep and swine depart-
ments are equally well filled.

The arrangement of this stock on the
grounds, more particularly the cattle,
was confusion worse confounded. No
effort at classification was apparent.
First a herd of Ayrshires were beside the
Heredford, followed by a herd of Jerseys
and of Holsteins in turn. One of our
Maine exhibitors had his herd of twenty
head divided into three different lines
of sheds. No visitor or reporter could tell
where to find any breed or tell where he
had seen them all. Each breed was
found in nearly as many different locali-
ties as there were individual exhibits of
the same. A show of the kind would
appear to much better advantage to be
arranged in systematic order, each breed
in line.

Among the many fine herds brought
in from outside the State, the Holsteins
bore a conspicuous part. Ex-Gov. Good-
ell, Antrim, N. H., showed a choice herd
of 14 head.

J. W. D. Whitcomb, Littleton, Mass.,
showed 17 of the same breed. Several
cows of these herds have made notable
records of milk production.

The Dutch Belted cattle are a breed
closely allied to the Holsteins, a herd of
which were shown by J. H. Bond, Charl-
ton, Mass., and S. F. Marsh of Sutton.

Of Shorthorns a very creditable herd
of 14 head was shown by A. H. & W. C.
Streeter, Cummington, Mass. The roan
bull, Standard Bearer, 2 years old, was
as fine a show animal of the breed as
often graces a show ring.

The same breed was shown by E. F.
Wiggins, Meredith, N. H., 5 head; and
Cottrell Bros., Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

Guernseys are rapidly multiplying in
New England, and Maine is putting in
her share. From outside there was a
herd shown by F. B. Buckley, Valley
Falls, N. Y., of 16 head, that were a
credit to the breed and the owner.

As Mr. Palmer, Lisbon, Conn., showed
20 head, among them some fine speci-
mens.

A new Maine exhibitor appeared with
a choice herd of this breed, Robert W.
Lord, The Elms, Wells, 8 head, large,
showy and of great capacity.

Devons are always shown in large
numbers, and fine cattle at this exhibi-
tion. The present occasion was no ex-
ception.

W. H. Neal, Meredith, N. H., showed
a herd of 20, and all choice cattle.

J. Hooper Leach, Bridgewater, Mass.,
showed a herd of 11 of this breed and 5
Ayrshires.

An old stager in the show ring is
Jonathan Hoag—now associated with
his son—Tanhannock, N. Y., with 15
head. He knows a good Devon when
he meets it, and always takes prize win-
ners along with him.

Ayrshires always show up in large
numbers at this fair. This year is no
exception, and a fine lot they are. Of
course C. H. Hayes & Son of Port-

mouth lead with 30 head in number and
hard to lose in merit.

George H. Yeaton, Dover, N. H., shows
20 head, and some of them will be likely
to carry home some ribbons. One cow
weighing 900 lbs. has given 25,717 lbs.
of milk in the last three years.

Jerseys are shown in larger numbers
than any other breed, and of these our
Maine farmers contribute the larger
share and of a quality as good as the
best. There is no question but our
State will carry off a full share of the
honors where the awards are placed. A
competent judge was secured for this
class in the person of F. S. Pierce, Mr.
Morris, N. Y., than whom there is no
better judge of Jersey stock in the
country.

Among the contributors out of the
State, Stoughton & Burnham, Montpelier,
Vt., show a large herd of 34 animals.
The Maine herds will be noted later on
at our own fairs.

Implementers are always an interesting
and attractive feature of the N. E. Fair,
and this time proves no exception. Of
course our Whitman Agricultural Works
of Auburn show a full line of their
goods. Belcher & Taylor, Chicopee
Falls, Mass., make an extensive display.
The Richardson Mfg. Co. with their
Buckeye mowers and other specialties,
are also on hand.

Adriane, Platt & Co. show their mowers
and reapers.
Kendall & Whitney of Portland also
show a full line of everything for the
farm and garden.

Gray's horse powers and threshers
are shown in full line.
The exhibit of horses is the largest
ever seen in New England. There are
250 horses on the grounds and more
constantly arriving.

The horse which attracts the most at-
tention on the grounds is the great Joe
Patchen, a kind and docile as a
baby. His stall is constantly crowded
with people anxious to get a look at the
great car.

Mr. John Cheney of the Leech Stream
Stock Farm has Early Bird, Nicola, that
won first money at a race at Mystic, last
week, and others.

The Muster Hill farm of Braintree,
Mass., was in charge of Driver James
Brady, who has come with Monturo and
Ed. Bither of Readville, Mass., has a
fine string of fast ones.

Col. Galvin of Boston has his fine
string there.
One of the finest exhibits of horses is
that of Mr. John Barrett of Deering,
who has Westland, Emma Westland, who
as a three-year-old got a mark of 2,28, 1/2,
and 12 others.

Amos Rathbun, Montreal, has Silver
Flash, a record of 2:12 1/2.
Mr. F. E. Dwinall of Mechanic Falls is
one of the few Maine horsemen that has
horses there. He has Queen Wilkes.

Joe Cotton, the fast runner of Boston,
who is the winner of three Derbys, has
arrived and will be one of Joe Patchen's
pace makers.

Mr. James S. Sanborn of Lewiston
Junction, of the firm of Chase & Sanborn,
proprietors of the Elmwood farm at Port-
land, Mass., arrived, Tuesday morning, with
a string of 25 horses, including his noted
French coach stallion, Gemare, who is a
bay, stands 16 hands high, weighs 1,250
pounds and was foaled April 30, 1885.

He was bred by Mr. J. H. H. of England,
department of Calvados, and was got by
the government stallion, Phaeton, dam
Esperance by Valere, out of a daughter
of Sillery. There are few horses living
in which the blood of so many famous
ancestors famous in the equine
history of the past two centuries.

There are over 500 entries in the poultry
department. Among the fine display
is that of the Elmwood farm at Port-
land, Mass., of Mr. J. H. H. of England,
Plummer of Scarborough. His exhibit
included fancy birds, tumbler, tipplers,
bald-headed tumbler and fan tails.

William Johnson of Boston also exhib-
ited pigeons, including imported fancy
stock and English white-eye, culled
from a large selection of turkeys, geese, ducks
and hens.

Thomas Brown of Fitchburg, Mass.,
shows 30 pairs of various breeds of
chicks and fowls.
J. S. Larabee of Scarborough Beach
shows some fine Pekin ducks and Wyandotte
and Barred Plymouth Rock chicks.
He has also a fine lot of White-crowned
sparrows, and a fine lot of White-crowned
sparrows.

William Ballard of Portsmouth, N. H.,
also has a fine assortment.
William Pullen of Gorham has a num-
ber of cages of White Plymouth Rock
fowls.
J. D. Brown of Fitchburg, Mass., ex-
hibited 50 pairs of hens, ducks and
geese.
J. N. Eastman of Lewiston has a very
fine collection of Black Wyandotte fowls
and chicks.

P. H. Freeman of Fitchburg, Mass.,
has one of the largest exhibits in the
department. He has a fine lot of pairs
of fowls and chicks of various varieties.
Charles H. Ward of Lewiston has 100
pairs of turkeys and hens.

There is a large and varied display
of fine needle work at City Hall. The
largest and most attractive are those of
Mrs. M. Woodbury and Mrs. C. L. Tewks-
bury. Mrs. Mary G. Tilden of Hallowell
has a handsomely designed neck piece
and handkerchief done in haiton lace.

Mrs. Thomas F. Lamb's antique lace
set for neck and sleeves calls forth much
admiration. Among the others who
have displays of needle work are Miss
Minnie E. Hayes, Mrs. H. C. Seale,
Mrs. A. S. Conant and Miss Greta Ames.

The display of Maine goods is a sur-
prise to the majority of visitors, few real-
izing that such precious jewels were
found in our soil.

In addition to the large display of
paintings in Reception Hall, a miscella-
neous display in oils and water colors is
made in the small room adjoining.

Flowers.

The opening races Monday were not of
a very interesting character. In the
yearling race Miller won easily and
Fascination captured the 2:32 trot with-
out much trouble in straight heats.
Simmons took the 2:15 pace in three
straight heats. The summaries:

3 MINUTE CLASS, TROT, PURSE \$500.
For 1895.
Miller, b. (A. Trout)..... 1
Earlton, b. (J. H. Bond)..... 2
Time, 2:30.1

2:32 CLASS, TROT, PURSE \$1,000.
Fascination, b. m. (Kinney)..... 1
Blackstone, b. m. (J. H. Bond)..... 2
Greenbriar, b. m. (J. H. Bond)..... 3
Borox, ch. b. (J. H. Bond)..... 4
Futurity, b. m. (J. H. Bond)..... 5
Quito, b. m. (J. H. Bond)..... 6
Forsyth, b. m. (J. H. Bond)..... 7
Vicks, b. m. (J. H. Bond)..... 8
Time, 2:30.4

2:15 CLASS, PACE, PURSE \$1,000.
Simmons, b. g. (F. Turner)..... 1
Kentucky Star, b. g. (F. Turner)..... 2
Berkeley, b. g. (F. Turner)..... 3
Robert R., b. g. (F. Turner)..... 4
Brennan, g. g. (F. Turner)..... 5
Guy Wonder, b. m. (J. H. Bond)..... 6
Jim C. (J. H. Bond)..... 7
May Murphy, b. m. (J. H. Bond)..... 8
Kate Green, b. m. (J. H. Bond)..... 9
Time, 2:10.4, 2:11, 2:11.

The summaries of Tuesday's trotting
events are as follows:
2:50 CLASS, TROT, PURSE \$1,000, FOALS
For 1895.
Jupé, b. c. by Allie Wilkes, dam Anna
Patchen, by Mambino Patchen,..... 1
Fascination, g. g. (Abel)..... 2
Mollie, ch. b. (Abel)..... 3
Mollie, ch. b. (Abel)..... 4
Lorna, b. f. (J. H. Bond)..... 5
Jim C. (J. H. Bond)..... 6
Cornelia, b. f. (J. H. Bond)..... 7
Time, 2:30.4, 2:17.

2:50 CLASS, PACE, PURSE \$1,000.
Clifford, b. g. by Ormond-Nina.

By Gen. Boone (Clay)..... 3 6 1 1 1
Clonades, b. g. by Confusion,
Lilly Dale by Goldenrod,..... 1 1 2 2 2
Dallas, (Kinney)..... 1 1 2 2 2
Strickson, b. g. (Brewster)..... 3 3 3 3 3
Nelson Allen, Jr. b. (Woodbury)..... 4 3 4 3 3
Christman, ch. b. (Russell)..... 5 4 5 4 5
Time—2:15, 2:15 1/2, 2:17 1/2, 2:17 1/2, 2:21 1/2.

2:15 CLASS, TROT, PURSE \$1,000.
Silver Plate, g. h. by Silver Cloud,
Ladysgraham by Lexington Chief,
Jr. (Phillips)..... 3 1 1 1

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For every ache, lameness, soreness, wherever used, it gives relief and cures. It is a family remedy for all ailments. It is a family remedy for all ailments. It is a family remedy for all ailments.

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Horse Department.

Cephas, the Maine gelding, goes right on winning races in and about 2.12, proving his great staying powers.

The two-thirty list for 1896 is not yet very large, but the number below that which have reduced their records is creditable to the State.

As was predicted, the gent's driving classes at the State Fair will be large this year, and visitors will have a good opportunity to see the best drivers of Maine line up together.

We look to see some great races at Bangor and Lewiston at the two fairs, and as the classes are made up chiefly of Maine horses, the records will be a credit to the State.

St. Croix, Jr., finished third at Mystic, last Thursday, with seventeen starters, time 2:10 1/4, 2:13 1/4, indicating that the little horse is ready to clip his record when called upon.

Complete and reliable reports of our fairs are to be expected when the men sent out to do the detailed work have to get information as to the significance of the terms "filly," "barrow," "gelding," etc.

It must be mighty interesting reading for the public to wade through two columns, reporting a horse race, and then not be able to tell what horse won or the time made. There is need of a little education in the reporter's gallery or the make up room of some of our dailies.

We look to see Marion, the daughter of Dictator Chief and Gray Nose, take a mark below two-hundred before the season closes. Mr. Henty has in this mare a great one, and when put to breeding, one which will surely prove a mine of wealth. She has size and conformation.

Men cannot afford to wait six or seven years for colts to mature, and therefore must exercise more care in breeding, selecting sires of size to be sure, but not the long, leggy, thin bodied specimens, which do not fill up until after years of growth. Breed for style and finish as well as length of legs and record.

The popular idea that the age of a horse can always be told by looking at his teeth, said a veterinary surgeon, "is not always correct. After the eighth year the horse has no more new teeth, so that the tooth method is useless for telling the age of a horse which is more than eight years old. As soon as the set of teeth is complete, however, a wrinkle begins to appear on the upper edge of the lower eyelid, and a new wrinkle is added each year, so that to get at the age of a horse more than eight years old you must figure the teeth, plus the wrinkles."

In the great majority of cases where races are held, the results are so condensed that no interest attaches with the general public. Why not give the full summary, the position of each horse at the close of each heat, and the time of each test. This "best time for the race" does not tell which horse made the record, for split heats are frequent. Summary for the best time for the race, information beyond the fact that "Jim Brown won the race, best time, 2:20." With the chances that some other horse got the mark, those who seek to follow the records and make condensed notes for future reference are all at sea. Give the facts; these are all that are wanted.

It is often the case that horses of medium size prove the victors when the powers of frame are so concentrated and adjusted as to gather and extend the legs with the greatest degree of force and least expenditure of power. Tall, rangy stallions, but smoothly fashioned, often begeth a lathiness and want of symmetry to their offspring. Of all the foundation family of sires, George Wilkes possessed the greatest amount of power, muscle and speed in the smallest possible compass. The popular combination sire of to-day, for getting track and road horses, is an enlarged pattern of this description, but flying-galled like Ethan Allen, the Morgan king.

Hundreds of people complain of their horses being side reiners or crooked travelers, while poles and side straps for the hundreds have been used by trotting horse trainers to try to straighten these crooked actors, says "Trotter and Pacer." It is not the fault of the horse that he is crooked or that he is an ugly disappointing animal. It is man's own fault. It has been surprising to me that no one has ever called public attention to this fact before now, as being the true cause and origin of all the above mentioned unpleasant habits. The remedy is to use colts and horses alike on either side at all times, and in all of the different ways in which a horse or horses may be used. A universal application of this apparently new order of working around horses will have to be instituted by all horse men far and near, to remedy some of the ills mentioned above. Personal attention will have to be given to grooms and helpers and in many cases to the owners themselves, who are so confirmed in this habit that it has become chronic with them as well as with their grooms.

CHARACTER AND INFLUENCE OF OUR FAIRS.

Just at this time, with the season of agricultural exhibitions just opening, it is not out of place to discuss their character and influence, not only on exhibitors but the thousands of visitors who will pass the gates. In years past the idea has obtained to some degree that it would not do to question sharply all that transpired, that the public needed these exhibitions as safety valves, where things otherwise objectionable must be winked at. Of late there has been a change, public sentiment has demanded cleaner fairs, and out of this demand there has come improvement in the great majority of cases. The *Mirror* and *Farmer* of a late date says:

"The quality and character of side attractions, and their extent, compared with the agricultural exhibit, determines the character of the fair, and is a matter of prime importance. * * * What- ever side shows are admitted, or entertainment provided, the agricultural ex-



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FAIRS TO OCCUR.

Androsque Agricultural Society—At Livermore Falls, Aug. 26th, 27th and 28th.

Baldwin and Sebago Lake View Park Agricultural Association—At East Sebago, Sept. 1st, 2nd and 3rd.

Buxton and Halls Agricultural Society—At Buxton, Sept. 1st, 2nd and 3rd.

Cumberland County Agricultural Society—At Narragansett Park, Gorham, Sept. 8th, 9th and 10th.

Durham Agricultural Society—At Durham, Sept. 22nd and 23rd.

Eastern Maine State Agricultural Society—At Maplewood Driving Park, Bangor, Sept. 25th, 26th and 27th.

Franklin County Agricultural Society—At Farmington, Sept. 15th, 16th and 17th.

Gray Fair—At Gray Corner, Aug. 26th, 28th and 29th.

Hancock County Fair Association—At Wyman Park, Ellsworth, Sept. 1st, 2nd and 3rd.

Kennebec County Agricultural Society—On their grounds at Readfield, Sept. 8th, 9th and 10th.

Maine State Agricultural Society—On their grounds at Lewiston, Sept. 1st, 2nd and 3rd.

New England Agricultural Society—At Portland, Sept. 1st, 2nd and 3rd.

Northern Maine Agricultural Society—At Amherst, Sept. 29th and 30th.

North Penobscot Agricultural and Horticultural Society—At Kinsman, Sept. 22nd, 23rd and 24th.

Oak Ridge Fair—At Orrington, Sept. 15th, 16th and 17th.

Ossipee Valley Union Agricultural Association—At Ossipee, Sept. 1st, 2nd and 3rd.

Pittston Agricultural and Trotting Park Association—At Pittston, Sept. 9th, 10th and 11th.

Sagadahoc Agricultural and Horticultural Society—At Jonesboro, Oct. 9th, 10th and 11th.

South Kennebec Agricultural Society—At South Kennebec, Sept. 22nd, 23rd and 24th.

Washington County Agricultural Society—At Pembroke, Sept. 15th and 16th.

Will the officers of the societies and others assist us in correcting and enlarging the above list, which we intend publishing every week.

ITEMS AND INCIDENTS.

Summer Peace. "Say, Cotherstone, don't you ever take a rest?" "Yes, my daughter always takes a week in June to a musical convention."

Weary Wagglers—An' ter 'link we skipped that free concert las' night! Dusty Rhodes—W'y? Dis here paper says de music was intoxicatin'.

Disease—Keep yourself healthy and strong by taking Hogg's Sarsaparilla.

There be those who are much like poor promises, inasmuch as they are little esteemed after they have been redeemed.

It is not well for a man to pay cream and live skim milk—Henry Ward Beecher.

Statistics show that more people die of consumption than from any other cause. Slight colds are the true seeds of consumption. Beware of the slightest cough. Adamson's Botanic Balm stands without a peer. Trial size only 10 cents.

There is nothing so likely to produce peace as to be well prepared to meet the enemy.

Sentimental Young Lady—Ah, Professor, what would this old oak say if it could talk! Professor—It would say, "I am an elm."

She—Was there any particular thing about the town which struck you? He—Yes, a bicycle.

BUY \$1.00 worth Dobbins Floating-Borax Soap of your grocer, send wrappers to Dobbins Soap Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. They will send you free of charge, postage paid, a Worcester Pocket Dictionary, 298 pages, bound in cloth, profusely illustrated. Offer good until August 1st only.

"They say he was clay in the potter's hands." "Not a bit of it. He had too much sand."

The rooster carries his own comb and has a brush with the first rooster he meets.

"The doctors seem always happy." "Oh, doctors don't take life seriously."

For Over Fifty Years Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by MILLIONS of mothers for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, WITH PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, AND IS THE BEST REMEDY FOR DIARRHOEA. Twenty-five cents a bottle. The gentleman is sold mahokey; the fashionable man is only veneer.

We still talk about laying up something for a rainy day, and yet it is the pleasant days that take the most money out of us.

"If you are building a new house, Mr. Bung."

"Yes, you are right."

"Made the money out of whiskey, I suppose?"

"No."

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